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COMPANY MEETING

F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO. LTD.

SUPPLY PROBLEMS

The thirty-third annual general meeting of F. W. Woolworth & Co., Ltd., was held on 20 February in London, Mr. W. L. Stephenson (the chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from the statement by the chairman circulated with the report and accounts :—

The company produced a profit of £6,404,759 for the year 1941, a fall of £1,553,400 compared with the previous year. The recommended final distribution is down by 6d. per unit. A year ago I ventured the opinion that increased war activity would bring new difficulties and further restrictions. It has, and that is the reason for both reduced profits and lower dividend.

To bring the picture into proper perspective we must realise that part of the year 1941 comprised the beginning of the third year of this struggle for existence, and it is not surprising that those upon whom we placed the task of directing material and energies to the full prosecution of the war should find themselves compelled to divert both labour and materials to the all-important purposes of war, and to reduce to a minimum the balance available of consumer goods for the people.

A Satisfactory Year

Consequently, last year was a most difficult one for the retail trader. All, large or small, faced the same limitation of supplies, all were affected by the widening of consumer rationing, further depletion of staff, contraction of selling space, etc.

I address these remarks particularly to the over-optimistic, some of whom no doubt cherished the astonishing notion that your company could come through with undiminished profit, and I must tell you that at present we can only do business in the manner and to the degree permitted by the Government control.

I have digressed sufficiently, and hope that I mave made it clear that with the existing restrictions we cannot influence business, but can only distribute such supplies as become available. In view of all this, I look upon the result of the company's trading for 1941 as most satisfactory.

The Report was adopted.

[Although reports on this page are published as advertisements, care is taken to ensure, in so far as is possible, that they are fair and accurate.]

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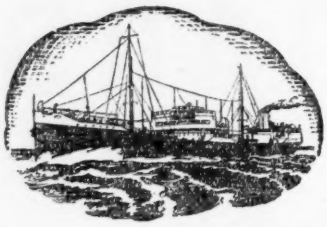

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INCOME TAX
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MANY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of wage earners are now commencing to pay income tax for the first time by weekly deductions from wages.

The new system is simply explained in a 20 pp. booklet which shows how the tax works, with typical examples of the method of calculating deductions. Other forms of income, such as house property, building society interest, pensions and allowances, interest on bank deposits and war loan are also simply dealt with. Examples of the working of post war credits are given and a QUIZ provides answers to the special problems of the wage earner.

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Special Article

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE TRADING IN TEXTILES

In the following table are given the index numbers of wholesale trading in textiles in January, with comparative figures for earlier periods, the index numbers relating to (1) sales for the Home Trade, (2) sales for Export and (3) the value of stocks at the end of the month, based on average monthly sales or stocks in 1937 = 100. The figures, which are compiled by the Wholesale Textile Association in collaboration with the Bank of England, do not include the turnover of all the wholesale textile houses, but practically all the important houses in the large centres of distribution are normally contributors. The particulars relate to all classes of textile goods, including wearing apparel for men, women and children, as well as furnishings, and in computing the value of sales or stocks the purchase tax has been omitted. In view of the appreciable rise in price which has occurred for a number of textile goods since the outbreak of war, the figures should not be taken as representing the volume of goods sold or in stock.

Period	Home Trade	Export Trade	Stocks*
Year :—			
1935 ...	96	83	90
1936 ...	99	90	92
1937 ...	100	100	100
1938 ...	94	82	94
1939 ...	105	80	86
1940 ...	118	85	93
1941 ...	98	116	83

Month	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942
January...	63	75	67	130	81	109
February	106		68		82	
March ...	124		102		79	
April ...	102		93		76	
May ...	88		109		82	
June ...	122		105		71	
July ...	75		130		83	
August ...	83		105		86	
September	107		128		91	
October...	107		142		87	
November	109		145		81	
December	67		148		93	

* End of month.

Owing to war-time disturbances the sample has become less representative than it used to be. The index numbers tend to be too high as a measure of the total trade of the country because they make no allowance for the reduced sales of firms which have failed to send in returns as a result of enemy action.

The index for total trade, published until recently, has been omitted in favour of the index of stocks; as exports only account for a small part of the trade of the reporting houses the index for total trade is virtually the same as that for home trade.

The January Figures. The rationing scheme has now been in operation sufficiently long for comparisons to be made with its earlier months. The value of home trade sales in January was about 22 per cent. lower than the average of June to December, which is rather less than half the reduction normally found in peace-time, when January always showed the lowest index of the year; apparently retailers are no longer so anxious to refrain from making purchases in January in order to reduce their stocks before stocktaking. Sales in January were actually 12 per cent. higher than in December, instead of falling by about half, but this is mainly due to the very low sales in December; comparisons with a year ago have little significance in these disturbed times, especially as January 1941 was much affected by the fire raid on the City.

The index for stocks rose by a further 16 points during January, giving a total rise during the last two months of no less than 28 points (nearly 35 per cent.). Sales during these two months have been over 30 per cent. below the average of the other six which were affected by rationing, and it appears that this reduction in sales roughly accounts for the rise in stocks.

Announcements

NOTE: Copies of all Orders referred to in the "Board of Trade Journal" can be purchased from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY DEPARTMENT

CONTROLLER-GENERAL APPOINTED

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and the President of the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. H. S. Gregory, C B., to be Controller-General of the Trading with the Enemy De artment. The Trading with the Enemy Department, formerly the Trading with the Enemy Branch, is a joint Department of the Treasury and the Board of Trade. The address for communications remains 24 Kingsway, London, W.C.2.

CONCENTRATION IN THE JUTE INDUSTRY

The Board of Trade have considered the proposals for concentration of the jute industry submitted by a special committee set up by the Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers. It appears likely that the Board will give its approval to the scheme, although there may be one or two slight modifications.

A committee has been set up to deal with the transfer of workers from the closed to nucleus factories. On this committee there will be representatives of both the employers and the workers, as well as representatives of the Ministry of Labour. It is understood that both the Employers' and Employees' Associations have asked that the Essential Work (General Provisions) Orders, 1941 (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 302, price 2d., and No. 1051, price 1d.). should be applied to the industry.

The present concentration proposals were submitted before war had broken out in the Far East. Both the Industry and the Board are alive to the fact that if raw jute imports are curtailed there may have to be further concentration.

PROMISSORY LETTERS

The Board of Trade have authorised the issue of Promissory Letters :—

(*a*) for the purchase of articles of essential civilian uniform (these letters are issued by bodies receiving a fund of coupons from the Board under the essential civilian uniform concession).

(*b*) for the purchase of clothing by certain inmates of institutions or by relatives or friends on their behalf (these letters are issued by the institution).

The Board wish to call the attention of traders to the fact that Promissory Letters are not coupon equivalents. The full number of coupons for the article to be supplied must be obtained by the trader from the body issuing the Promissory Letter.

Announcements—*Continued.*

GENERAL MERCHANDISE QUOTAS

NEW BOARD OF TRADE EXPLANATORY BOOKLET

The control of supplies by quotas under the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous) (No. 13) Order, 1941 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6 December 1941, page 354), is simply explained in a practical 20-page booklet just issued by the Board of Trade. The controlled goods include: Lace, mattresses, cushions and quilts; carpets and linoleum; pottery and glassware; metal furniture, lighting fittings, cutlery and hollow-ware; trunks and bags, wicker furniture; photographic materials; sports goods, toys and musical instruments; fancy goods; jewellery and plate; and domestic machines. All manufacturers and traders whose businesses are affected by this Order will find "General Merchandise Quotas" a handy and concise guide. The full range of controlled goods and their quotas is included, together with an index to the principal items of controlled and non-controlled general merchandise. A list of general licences and directions and the conditions under which unrestricted supplies may be made are clearly described, while small points of detail can be readily referred to through the full index.

The booklet states the records and returns that are required and gives the changes in the definition of certain controlled goods in various classes; and sections of the booklet are devoted to questions which arise in businesses in which wholesale or retail trade, as well as manufacture, is carried on, or in which brokers, agents and similar persons are concerned.

Definite schemes of co-operation among retailers meeting war emergencies are described and the procedure for replacing bombed goods set out with notes on supplies for emergency repairs to buildings and the dispersal of stocks.

"General Merchandise Quotas" can be obtained price 3d. net, on order from any bookseller or newsagent or direct from H.M Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, price 4d. net, post free.

SERVICES' COUPONS

PERSONNEL CONCFRNED AND LIST OF GARMENTS

The change-over from bill-signing to coupons inevitably raises certain difficulties, and, for the benefit of traders, full details of who may buy what, and how, are given below. A complete list of garments, with reference letters is given at the end of this notice. Below is a list of personnel who will have coupons. These coupons are not available for civilian clothing and a list of the clothing which may be bought with them is indicated by the reference letters.

Personnel Issued with Coupons	Articles which may be Bought with such Coupons
Officers, Army and A.T.S. ...	A to Z.
Officers, R.A.F. and W.A.A.F.	
Sisters, Q.A.I.M.N.S. (including T.A.N.S.).	J, P Q and AA.
Sisters, P.M.R.A.F.N.S.	
Sisters, R.C.A.M.C.N.S. (Canadian) ...	
Officers and other ranks, *mobilised* V.A.D.	A to Z.
Warrant Officers (Class I) Canadian Army.	
Warrant Officers, U.S. Army ...	
Auxiliaries, A.T.S.	No restriction.
Airwomen, W.A.A.F.	
Officers, A.T.C. and R.O.C.	

In addition to purchasing with coupons, certain Service Personnel may still sign bills after 1 March as follows:—

Personnel who may sign Bills	Articles which may be bought against such Bills
Officers, R.N. and W.R.N.S.	A to Z.
Officers, Royal Marines...	
Sisters, Q.A.R.N.N.S.	J. P, Q and AA.
Warrant Officers, R.N.	A to Z.
Ratings, R.N.	A to K, P, Q, and BB.
Wrens	A to K, P, Q and CC
Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men (Army)	Handkerchiefs only.
Warrant Officers, N.C.O.'s and Men (R.A.F.)	Handkerchiefs only.
Auxiliaries, A.T.S.	Pyjamas only.
Airwomen, W.A.A.F.	Pyjamas only.

Announcements—*Continued.*

Bills signed by personnel in the last six lines classes named above must be accompanied by a chit from their Commanding Officers certifying that the articles ordered are for their essential personal use. This chit must be attached to the trader's bill. In the case of Naval and W.R.N.S. personnel, bills need not be signed for goods ordered by post to be sent c/o G.P.O. but orders must be signed, and, in the case of Ratings and Wrens, the C.O.'s chit must be sent with the order.

Members of Dominion and Allied Forces will be treated precisely as their British counterparts, except in the case of Warrant Officers (Class I) Canadian Army and Warrant Officers, U.S. Army who, unlike British Warrant Officers, will have coupons and may NOT sign bills for anything.

NOTE.—The clothing below must be of a type normally forming part of Uniform.

Reference List of Clothing

A.	Shirts.	Q.	Pyjamas.
B.	Collars and ties.	R.	Greatcoats.
C.	Cardigans and pullovers.	S.	British warms.
D.	Scarves.	T.	Tunics and jackets of cloth, serge or drill.
E.	Socks or stockings.		
F.	Gaiters.	U.	Waistcoats of cloth or serge.
G.	Gloves.		
H.	Shoes.	V.	Trousers or skirts of cloth, serge, drill or duck.*
I.	Boots.		
J.	Handkerchiefs.	W.	Shorts of wool or drill.
K.	Raincoats.	X.	Caps (officers).
L.	Breeches.	Y.	Dressing gowns.
M.	Waistcoats of wool, leather, sheepskin or woollen fleece.	Z.	Slippers.
		AA.	Articles of nursing uniform.
N.	Three-quarter leather or reversible sheepskin coats.	BB.	Articles of Naval Rating's uniform (including outerwear).
O.	Fleece linings for raincoats.	CC.	Articles of W.R.N.S. uniform (including outerwear).
P.	Underwear.		

The coupons issued to members of the Services and to *mobilised* V.A.D.'s, differ in colour and paper from those used by civilians. They are pink and printed on paper and not card. Although limited at the retail stage as indicated above, they are in every way equivalent to civilian coupons for traders' replacement purposes.

PROHIBITION OF CINEMA STILLS

The Board of Trade have issued a General Licence (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 327) under the Display of Photographs (Cinematograph Film Industry) Order, 1942 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31 January 1942, page 60), permitting the display of cinema stills which were printed before 29 January, provided that such stills are marked by the renter of the film to which they relate with an embossed stamp containing the words "Printed before the 29th January, 1942" and the renter's name. This arrangement will permit the use of stocks of stills which have already been made, without authorising the use of any more sensitised photographic material in the prodcction of stills.

SOVIET TRADE REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

With reference to Article 5 (paragraphs 2 and 6) of the Anglo-Soviet Temporary Commercial Agreement of 16 February 1934, the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Social Republics has notified H.M. Government in the United Kingdom that the Trade Delegation of the U.S.S.R. has taken, as from 5 February 1942, the premises known as "The Eagles," Highgate West Hill, London, N.6.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

ADDITIONS TO "BLACK LIST"

The Board of Trade announce that they have made the Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 283, price 4d.) which came into force on 27 February. It contains 520 additions to the "Black List" of traders in neutral countries with whom it is unlawful to have dealings of any kind.

ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

Addition has been made to "(*a*) Shipowners on the Statutory List," as published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21 February (page 103) of the "Transportador" (ex "Trevo 2°"), Portuguese flag, 202 tons, owners or charterers, Transportes Mecanicos Mario Silva.

Announcements—*Continued.*

EXPORT LICENSING

CONTAINERS MADE FROM BLACK PLATE: ASBESTOS SCRAP: PAPER AND PAPER ARTICLES

Under the Export of Goods (Control) (No. 9) Order, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 313, price 1d) which becomes operative on 17 March 1942, control is extended to cover containers made from black plate and, in the case of certain destinations, to asbestos scrap and waste. The Order also extends the existing control in respect of paper, paper board and certain articles manufactured therefrom.

Licences will, in future, be required to export the following classes of goods (i) to all destinations and (ii) to certain specified destinations respectively :—

(i) Articles manufactured wholly or mainly of iron or steel, the following :—

Containers (including flattened containers) and parts thereof, wholly or mainly of black plate.

(ii) Scrap and waste, wholly or mainly of asbestos.

The existing licensing requirements with respect to paper, paper board, paper bags and paper sacks are superseded by the provision that licences will, in future, be required to export the following :—

Paper and paper board, and manufactures thereof the following, but not including goods comprised in the list of exceptions set out below :—

Bags, sacks, boxes, cartons and similar containers.

Handkerchiefs, serviettes, face and hand towels and facial tissues.

Paper and paper board of any width or length (including laminated paper or laminated board) whether or not coated or otherwise treated.

Shoe wrappers.

Table cloths, tray cloths, table centres, mats and d'oyleys.

Toilet paper, whether in rolls or in sheets.

The list of exceptions referred to above :—

Abrasive paper.

Blotting pads, boxed notepaper, compendiums and writing pads.

Carbon paper.

Cloth lined or cloth centred paper and board.

Embossed wallpaper.

Printed paper or board, not being ruled paper or board, waste paper or board or wrapping paper.

Sensitised photographic printing paper.

Wood veneers backed with paper or board.

CONTROL OF COAL TAR NAPHTHA AND XYLOLE

The Secretary for Mines announces that in pursuance of Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, the Board of Trade has made the Coal Tar Naphtha and Xylole Order, 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 218, price 2d.) which will come into operation on 1 March 1942.

The Order provides that no person shall dispose of coal tar naphtha and xylole in quantities exceeding the amounts quoted in the Schedule except under licence. The Secretary for Mines may also give directions regarding the disposal, treatment, use and blending, and, in certain circumstances, fix prices in respect of, coal tar naphtha and xylole.

For the purposes of the Order " Coal Tar Naphtha " is defined as meaning " any liquid derived from coal of which, when tested by the standard method, not more than 5 per centum shall have distilled when the temperature has reached 125°C. (running point) and not less than 90 per centum shall have distilled when the temperature has reached 200°C. (stop point), and which consists of at least 80 per centum of hydrocarbons and which contains not more than the percentage of toluene permitted by the Control of Toluene Order for the time being in force " ; and " Xylole " is defined as meaning " any coal tar naphtha of which, when tested by the standard method, not more than 5 per centum shall have distilled when the temperature has reached 138°C. (running point), and not less than 95 per centum shall have distilled when the temperature has reached 145°C. (running point)."

Applications for Disposal Licences should be addressed to the Mines Department, Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

CONTROL OF RUBBER

The Control of Rubber (No. 7) Order 1942 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 302, price 1d.) enforces economy in the use of rubber in the manufacture of rubber footwear, both by restricting the proportion of rubber which may go into compounds used for this purpose and limiting the height of wellington boots and industrial knee boots. The use of zinc oxide and lithopone in the production of rubber footwear is controlled and that of lamp black and titanium oxide prohibited. The Order does not apply to soles, heels, and sheet soleing produced by moulded or press-cure process. The Order also permits the acquisition and use of sole crepe rubber by makers and repairers of footwear in the repair (but not the production) of soles and heels.

Announcements — *Continued*

CONTROL OF FERTILISERS

The Minister of Supply has made the Direction No. 4 (S. R. & O. 1942 No. 289, price 1d.) under the Control of Fertilisers (No. 12) Order (S. R. & O. 1941 No. 909, price 2d.), prescribing a new form of request for potash fertilisers. The new form provides that a request for potash may be made in respect of those crops for which a rate of application is laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture or in Scotland by the Department of Agriculture.

CONTROL OF ROAD HAULAGE AND HIRE CHARGES

Under the Road Haulage and Hire (Charges) Order, 1942 (S R. & O. 1942 No. 251), made by the Minister of War Transport and which came into force on 23 February, charges for the carriage of goods on roads by motor vehicles or for the hire of motor goods vehicles and for incidental services must not in future exceed the amount which would have been fair and reasonable in October 1940, with the addition of a percentage to reflect increases in costs since that month. The percentage to be added is 7½ unless it is proved in a particular case that a higher or lower percentage should be allowed. Any question whether a charge conforms to the Order will normally be decided by the Regional Transport Commissioner in whose region the traffic originates or the hire commences, with the assistance of two assessors representing road haulage and trade or agriculture. An application in writing should be made to such Commissioner within one month of the date on which the account was rendered.

The Order is substantially in the form recommended to the Minister by a Consultative Committee on which hauliers and traders were represented.

MINISTRY OF FOOD ORDERS

In continuation of the list given in the " Board of Trade Journal " of 21 February (page 105), the following Orders made by the Ministry of Food have been published as S. R. & O. 1942 (price 1d.) :—

No. 274. Order, dated 14 February 1942, amending the Bacon (Addition of Borax) Order, 1940.

No. 275. Order, dated 14 February 1942, amending the Eggs (Control and Prices) (No. 3) Order, 1941.

No. 276. Order, dated 14 February 1942, amending the Threshed Home-Grown Peas (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941.

No. 285. Order, dated 16 February 1942, amending the Fish Sales (Control) Order, 1941.

No. 290. Order, dated 17 February 1942, amending the Compound and Mixed Feeding Stuffs (Control) (No. 2) Order, 1940.

No. 298. Order, dated 18 February 1942, amending the Oats (Control and Maximum Prices) (Northern Ireland) Order, 1941.

BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

HIGH PURITY ZINC AND ZINC ALLOYS FOR DIE CASTING

Two new British Standards for zinc have just been published (under one cover): B.S. 1003, " High Purity Zinc," and 1004, " Zinc Alloys for Die Casting."

These specifications have been prepared in order to standardise, for high purity zinc die casting alloys, the compositions, impurity limits, and methods of control which have been generally approved as good practice.

The development of dependable zinc alloys of high mechanical properties has resulted in a rapid increase in the use of zinc alloy die castings for engineering purposes.

These alloys, however, are practically unique in their extremely low tolerance of some impurities, particularly lead cadmium and tin which, in excess of the specified maxima, cause liability to intercrystalline corrosion with resultant dimensional instability and loss of strength.

Certain of the harmful impurities are always to be found in appreciable quantities in zinc ores, and the basic zinc for the manufacture of these alloys must be specially produced to meet the necessary requirements of chemical composition. Another and serious potential source of impurities in these alloys lies in contamination during remelting of ingot metal.

Copies of this publication (containing two specifications)

Announcements—*Continued.*

may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Price 2s. 3d. post free.

FERROUS PIPES AND PIPING INSTALLATIONS

A new British Standard for Ferrous Pipes and Piping Installations (B.S. No. 806—1942) has just been issued.

The specification applies to the general and detailed construction of the pipework connecting a land steam boiler to engine, turbine or industrial plant and all auxiliary pipework in connection therewith, together with the individual pipes and pipe fittings forming parts of such installations for :—

(*a*) Pipes of any bore where the pressure exceeds 50 lb. per sq. inch.

(*b*) Pipes over 10 inches bore for steam at pressures of 50 lb. per sq. inch and below.

The specification does not apply where temperature exceeds 900° F.

In determining the maximum working stresses to which pipes may be subjected, the various physical properties of the pipe material have received attention.

After consideration of the ultimate tensile stress, yield point, proof stress and proportional limit of steel, it has been decided to use the proportional limit as the basis for working stresses, and the reasons for this are set forth in Appendix A of the specification.

Copies of this new British Standard may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 3s. 9d. post free.

Trade and Industry

BRITISH EMPIRE

UNITED KINGDOM

CORN PRICES

The following statement shows the average prices of British corn per cwt. of 112 Imperial† pounds as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 21 February 1942 pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921 :—

Period	Average Price for Cwt.		
	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 21 February 1942 ...	15 10	53 3	15 6

† Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, as amended by Section 2 of the Corn Sales Act, 1921, provides that in the weekly summary of quantities and prices each sort of British corn shall be computed with reference to the hundredweight of one hundred and twelve Imperial standard pounds.

BRITISH INDIA

CROP CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK: WHOLESALE PRICES

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, reports as follows on the crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates stated :—

Madras, 7 February. The sowing of paddy and dry crops is proceeding.

Central Provinces, 7 February. Rain has adversely affected rabi crops. Slight damage has been done to the juar crop.

Bihar, 9 February. The threshing of winter paddy is going on. The condition of crops is fair.

Orissa, 9 February. The castor, wheat and sugarcane crops are thriving.

Punjab, 9 February. Rain is needed in the south-west. The condition of crops is unchanged.

Bengal, 11 February. The condition of crops is satisfactory. Rabi operations have commenced.

Assam, 16 February. Crop prospects are fair.

INDIAN SUGARCANE CROP: FINAL ESTIMATE

Calcutta, 14 February. The final All-India estimate of the area covered by the 1941–42 sugarcane crop issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is 3,466,000 acres, a decrease of 25 per cent. on the corresponding revised figure for last year, 4,598,000 acres. The yield is estimated at 3,957,000 tons, a decrease of 32 per cent. on the corresponding revised figure for last year, 5,794,000 tons. The crop is in fairly good condition.

Trade and Industry—*Continued.*

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

Calcutta, 11 February. The wholesale price index for January issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is 155 as compared with 154 for December 1941.—*Trade Commissioner for India in London.*

CANADA

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS IN DECEMBER 1941

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, has recently issued statistics showing the value of the principal exports (excluding gold) during December 1941, together with the comparative figures for 1940, as under :—

Commodity	December	
	1941	1940
	Thou.	dols.
Total	150,472	97,621
Fruits	646	246
Vegetables	1,433	236
Barley	737	162
Wheat	14,295	9,318
Wheat flour	3,713	1,217
Sugar	284	134
Alcoholic beverages	2,088	822
Rubber	1,394	766
Cattle (except for stock)	1,611	485
Fishery products	4.884	3,550
Furs (chiefly raw)	1,352	3,176
Hides, raw	209	497
Leather, unmanufactured	406	141
Leather, manufactured...	247	149
Meats	9,451	3,111
Butter	36	36
Cheese	933	570
Eggs	275	87
Cotton	1,455	1,206
Silk (chiefly stockings)	93	185
Wool	341	98
Artificial silk	183	148
Planks and boards	5,115	5,649
Timber, square	61	74
Shingles, red cedar	379	216
Pulpwood	798	645
Wood pulp	8,574	5,393
Paper, newsprint	14,042	12,394
Pigs, ingots, etc.	2,028	580
Rolling mill products	260	277
Tubes and pipes	213	517
Farm implements	812	486
Hardware and cutlery	375	224
Machinery, other than farm	717	1,108
Automobiles and parts...	9,324	12,942
Non-ferrous metals (excluding gold) ...	18,772	14,047
Coal	336	219
Petroleum	379	106
Stone	1,230	882
Acids	189	67
Fertilisers	752	542
Soda compounds	507	618
Electrical energy	511	432
Films	182	87

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

BRITISH EMPIRE

AUSTRALIA

PRIMAGE DUTY

A Customs Proclamation No. 542 published in the Commonwealth Gazette of 4 December 1941 exempts from Primage duty the following goods when admissible under the British Preferential Tariff :—

Yarns, cotton, single ply, in the grey or natural state for use in the manufacture of sewing threads.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

POSTPONEMENT OF DEFERRED DUTIES ON IRON AND STEEL PLATES AND SHEETS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27 February 1941 (page 133) H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Sydney reports that the "Commonwealth Government Gazette" of 11 December 1941 contains a notification that the operation of the deferred duty on Item 147 of the Australian Customs Tariff "iron and steel plates and sheets, plain tinned" has been further postponed until 1 January 1943.

BERMUDA

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

The "Bermuda Official Gazette" of 5 January 1942 contains a copy of the Customs Tariff Act, 1941, dated 8 December 1941, which provides for the following modifications in the Bermuda Customs Tariff :—

Article	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff
Bananas (*if allowed to be imported by the Board of Agriculture*)	Bunch 10s.	Bunch 10s. + 25% surtax.
Potatoes, Irish (other than certified seed potatoes) *the whole year* ... ... [during the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, November, December.]	Bushel, 60 lbs., 4s.	Bushel, 60 lbs., 4s. + 25% surtax.
[Potatoes, Irish (other than certified seed potatoes) during the months of September and October	Free	Free]
Bona fide baggage entering these Islands within *ninety* [sixty] days before or after the arrival of passengers, at the discretion of the Colonial Treasurer ...	Free	Free
Clothing and/or material to be made into clothing for distribution through organisations approved by the Colonial Treasurer to personnel of His Majesty's Forces or to personnel of allied Forces or to British or allied merchant seamen	*Free*	*Free*
Household effects of Public Officers transferred to these Islands from elsewhere, in use by such Officers prior to their arrival in these Islands and imported by them on first arrival in these Islands, or within six monhts thereafter, on bond being furnished to the Colonial Treasurer that in the event of sale locally of any of the said effects the duty ordinarily payable at the time of sale on like goods will be duly paid thereon	*Free*	*Free*
Materials certified by the Colonial Secretary to be intended to be used in connection with Red Cross work	*Free*	*Free*
Antitoxins, vaccines, viruses, serums and bacteria used for therapeutic purposes ...	*Free*	*Free*

NOTE.—The wording in *italics* represents an addition to the tariff. The wording in square brackets [ ] represents a deletion from the tariff.

CEYLON

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Ceylon Government Gazette Extraordinary" of 13 October 1941 contains a copy of an Order which provides for the following modifications in the list of goods, the importation of which into Ceylon is restricted or prohibited (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22 November 1941, pages 321–325).

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND OR ANY TERRITORY OR PLACE NOT FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IS PROHIBITED AND

GOODS THE IMPORTATION OF WHICH WHEN GROWN, PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED IN ANY TERRITORY (OTHER THAN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND) FORMING PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IS PROHIBITED EXCEPT UNDER LICENCE.

Item 112 is omitted and the following new items are inserted immediately after item 111.

112. Vegetable oils, fats and greases : coconut oil.
112A. Vegetable oils, fats and greases : gingelly oil.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

112B. Vegetable oils, fats and greases (other than essential oils, olive oil, substitutes for ghee, coconut oil and gingelly oil).

FURTHER IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The Board of Trade have been advised by telegraph of the following modifications in the list of goods, the import of which into Ceylon is restricted or prohibited.

Iron and steel windows, bedsteads, mattresses and furniture are removed from the list of goods permitted under licence and are placed on the list of total prohibitions, with the exception of those despatched from the country of origin prior to 1 May 1942 and which are already covered by import licences.

Acetic and formic acid have been removed from open general licence No. 2 with effect from 1 May 1942.

Open General Licence No 4 has been revoked and individual licences substituted in the case of (*a*) implements and tools and parts thereof (other than machine tools, harrows and ploughshares)—agricultural, and (*b*) electric wire and cables.

The following new items are inserted in the list of goods the import of which is prohibited except under licence :—

103A. Hose pipes and hose pipes of cotton, linen, rubber or other materials with or without fittings.
69A. Transformer oils.
138A. Brake fluids, jack fluids and shock absorber oils.

A further notice will be published on receipt of detailed information.

EIRE

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES

The Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Dublin reports that the Government of Eire have made Orders suspending from 4 February to 31 July 1942 the import duties on dry batteries, sodium carbonate and copper tubes.

JAMAICA

CONTROL OF PIECE-GOODS

The "Jamaica Gazette" of 9 December 1941 contains a copy of the Piece-Goods Control (Price) Order, 1941, which is reproduced below.

1. This Order may be cited as "The Piece-Goods Control (Prices) Order, 1941," and shall, unless the context otherwise requires, come into effect on the date hereof.

2. In this Order :—

(*a*) "Piece-goods" means and includes all woven or knitted textile goods in continuous lengths of any class purchased or sold by the yard, and all goods known in the dry goods trade as "piece-goods."

(*b*) "Importer" means and includes any person who imports, whether for himself or on consignment, any piece-goods for sale.

(*c*) "Landed duty paid cost" means the C.I.F. value plus duty and package tax plus 2½ per cent. of the C.I.F. value.

(*d*) "Retailer" means and includes any person who buys from a wholesale dealer, importer or otherwise, or who himself imports and sells in small quantities by retail to those who use, consume or resell the goods.

(*e*) "Wholesaler" means and includes any person who sells by wholesale notwithstanding that such person may, on the same premises, sell also by retail.

3. The maximum wholesale and retail selling prices of the piece-goods specified in the first column of the First Schedule hereto shall be the prices set forth opposite each such article in the second and third columns respectively of such Schedule.

4. (*a*) From and after the fifth day of December 1941, no person shall sell or offer for sale or cause to be sold or to be offered for sale any piece-goods the landed duty paid cost of which does does not exceed 1s. per lineal yard *except* either :—

(i) such piece-goods are included in any of the classifications set forth in the First Schedule hereto ; or
(ii) the maximum price at which such piece-goods may be sold or offered for sale has first been fixed by the competent authority.

(*b*) Any person who desires to have the maximum selling price of any such piece-goods fixed by the competent authority, shall submit to the competent authority one quarter of a yard full width sample with selvedges of such piece-goods together with such information as the competent authority may from time to time specify.

5. The maximum wholesale and retail selling prices of the piece-goods specified in column 1 of the Second Schedule hereto shall be the prices set forth opposite each such article in the second and third columns respectively of the said Schedule.

6. (*a*) On or after the 8th day of December 1941, every wholesaler shall, without request, and every retailer shall, upon the request of the purchaser, issue and deliver to the purchaser for

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

and in respect of every sale of any article of piece-goods, a bill or invoice setting forth closely :—

(i) the names and addresses of the vendor and the purchaser ;

(ii) the date of the sale ;

(iii) an accurate description of the article sold, and if such article is included in any of the sub-divisions of the classification set out in either of the Schedules hereto, the number, letter and other details of such sub-division and classification, and if the price of such article has been fixed under the provisions of paragraph 4 hereof, the number of such authority ;

(iv) the price at which the article has been sold ;

(v) the amount of the retail price as fixed under the terms of this Order.

(*b*) Every wholesaler and retailer shall at all times have and keep available for inspection by any person authorised by the competent authority a true copy of all bills or invoices issued under paragraph 6 (*a*) hereof.

(*c*) Every person who shall purchase for *re-sale* any piece-goods the prices whereof are fixed by this Order shall require and obtain from the person from whom he purchases the same a bill or invoice containing the particulars required in paragraph 6 (*a*) hereof.

7. On and after the twelfth day of December 1941, every article of piece-goods offered for sale by a wholesaler or retailer shall bear a label on which is indelibly inscribed in such manner that it can be readily understood by any person, the price at which such article of piece-goods is offered for sale.

8. No person shall offer for sale, sell or cause to be offered for sale or sold any piece-goods which are included in any of the classifications set forth in the First or Second Schedules at a price in excess of that fixed by or in pursuance of this Order.

9. Every wholesaler having in his possession or under his control in any manner whatsoever any quantity of any of the articles specified in the First Schedule hereto, shall, on or before the twelfth day of December 1941 furnish the competent authority with true and accurate statements, setting forth therein the quantity, in lineal yards, according to the classifications set out in the said Schedule, of each of the articles set forth in the said Schedule which he had in his possession or under his control at the close of business on the date of this Order, and thereafter he shall make a similar return of the stocks of any of the articles specified in the First Schedule hereto in his possession or under his control at the close of business on the last day of each calendar month and such returns shall be furnished to the competent authority not later than 7 days after the last day of the month to which the return relates.

Dated this third day of December 1941."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Column 1 Article	Column 2 Maximum Wholesale Selling Price per lineal yard	Column 3 Maximum Retail Selling Price per lineal yard
Classification No. 1.		
Greys :—		
Sub-division A :—		
28 to 30 inches in width and weighing not more than three and one-fifth oz. per yard (5 yds. to 1 lb.)	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 0 9
Sub-division B :—		
33 to 36 inches in width and weighing more than three and one-fifth oz. per yard ...	0 10	1 0
Classification No. 2 :—		
Indian Pinchecks :—		
23 to 25 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications :—		
9034 1943 1945 25493 25495 25497	0 7½	0 9
Classification No. 3 :—		
Indian Stripes, Checks, Coatings and Dobbies :—		
23 to 25 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications :—		
Dilkhus Jwanvihar 1279 1228 H.H.H. 912 4036 4040 4436	0 7½	0 9
Classification No. 4 :—		
Indian Coloured Woven Drills :—		
Sub-division A :—		
26 to 27 inches in width and of the following trade quality specification :—		
Amarasha	0 8	0 10

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Column 1 Article	Column 2 Maximum Wholesale Selling Price per lineal yard	Column 3 Maximum Retail Selling Price per lineal yard
Sub-division B :—		
26 to 27 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications :—		
2750 2751 2754 2757 2758 2759 2775 4110 2776 4801 7000 1560 1561 1563 1564 9734 4101 4102 4106 4107 4108 4113 4116 4117 4118 3571 1566 1567 Narsibhagat		
Puranbhagat, Deepak, Air-mail, Tanaji, Madras Mail and similar goods of a weight of 5¾ to 6¼ lbs. per piece of 24 yards	1 0	1 4
Classification No. 5 :—		
Dyed Poplins :—		
Sub-division A :—		
24 to 25 inches in width ...	0 7½	0 9
Sub-division B :—		
26 to 27 inches in width ...	0 9½	1 0
Sub-division C :—		
28 to 30 inches in width ...	0 11	1 3
Classification No. 6 :—		
Dyed Cambrics :—		
Sub-division A :—		
24 to 26 inches in width ...	0 7½	0 9
Sub-division B :—		
27 to 30 inches in width ...	0 9½	1 0
Sub-division C :—		
32 inches in width	0 11	1 3
Classification No. 7 :—		
White and dyed imitation linen :—		
Sub-division A :—		
25 to 27 inches in width ...	0 9½	1 0
Sub-division B :—		
28 to 31 inches in width ...	1 0	1 4
Sub-division C :—		
32 to 36 inches in width ...	1 2	1 6
Classification No. 8 :—		
White Calicos :—		
Sub-division A :—		
25 to 27 inches in width ...	0 7½	0 9
Sub-division B :—		
28 to 30 inches in width ...	0 9½	1 0
Sub-division C :—		
31 to 33 inches in width ...	1 0	1 4
Sub-division D :—		
34 to 36 inches in width ...	1 2	1 6
Classification No. 9 :—		
Plain and Striped Flannettes :—		
Sub-division A :—		
25 to 27 inches in width, plain	0 10	1 0
Sub-division B :—		
25 to 27 inches in width, striped	0 10	1 0
Sub-division C :—		
28 to 31 inches in width, plain	1 0	1 3
Sub-division D :—		
32 to 36 inches in width, striped	1 1	1 4
Sub-division E :—		
32 to 36 inches in width, plain	1 1	1 4
Classification No. 10 :—		
White and dyed drills (26½ to 29 inches in width) :—		
Sub-division A. 5 to 5¾ oz. to yard	1 3	1 6
,, B. 6 to 6½ oz. to yard	1 6	2 0
,, C. 6¾ to 7½ oz. to yard	1 9	2 3
,, D. 7¾ to 8 oz. to yard	2 0	2 6
,, E. 8¼ to 9 oz. to yard	2 3	2 9
Classification No. 11 :—		
Dress Prints :—		
Sub-division A :—		
25 to 27 inches in width ...	0 7½	0 9
Sub-division B :—		
28 to 30 inches in width ...	0 10	1 0
Sub-division C :—		
31 to 36 inches in width ...	0 11½	1 3
Classification No. 12 :—		
Printed shirtings and pyjama stripes :		
Sub-division A :—		
25 to 27 inches in width	0 7½	0 9
Sub-division B :—		
28 to 31 inches in width ...	0 11½	1 3
Sub-division C :—		
32 to 36 inches in width ...	1 2	1 6

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Column 1 Article	Column 2 Maximum Wholesale Selling Price per lineal yard	Column 3 Maximum Retail Selling Price per lineal yard
Classification No. 13 :—		
Cretonnes :—		
Sub-division A :—		
26 to 27 inches in width ...	0 9½	1 0
Sub-division B :—		
28 to 33 inches in width ...	0 11½	1 3
Sub-division C :—		
34 to 36 inches in width ...	1 2	1 6
Classification No. 14 :—		
Diaper :—		
Sub-division A :—		
24 inches in width	1 0	1 3
Sub-division B :—		
26 to 27 inches in width ...	1 2	1 6
Classification No. 15 :—		
Ticking :—		
Sub-division A :—		
27 inches in width	1 0	1 4
Sub-division B :—		
28 to 32 inches in width... ...	1 3	1 6
Sub-division C :—		
33 to 36 inches in width ...	1 5	1 9
Classification No. 16 :—		
Khaki Jean Shirting :—		
Sub-division A :—		
27 to 31 inches in width ...	1 5	1 9
Sub-division B :—		
32 to 36 inches in width ...	1 8	2 0
Classification No. 100 :—		
Delustered taffeta :—		
Sub-division A :—		
27 inches in width	0 10	1 0
Sub-division B :—		
27 inches in width of the following trade quality specifications : 2/1879	1 2	1 8
Sub-division C :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11862 or F7427	1 3	1 9
Sub-division D :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11861 or F7428	1 6	2 2
Sub-division E :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11863 or F7429	1 9	2 6
Classification No. 101 :—		
Rayon satins :—		
27 inches in width...	0 10	1 0
Classification No. 102 :—		
Rayon fancy dobbies :—		
Sub-division A :—		
27 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 3173 or F7343 ...	0 10	1 0
Sub-division B :—		
27 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11464 or A2738 ...	1 3	1 9
Sub-division C :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11464 or F7175	1 8	2 4
Sub-division D :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11617 or F7326/27	1 9	2 6
Classification No. 103 :—		
Rayon fancy :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specification : F7297	1 8	2 4
Classification No. 104 :—		
Rayon crepe marocain :—		
Sub-division A :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : F7415, F7435, F7440, 21432	2 3	3 2
Sub-division B :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : F7432, F7433, 21465	2 6	3 6
Classification No. 105 : —		
Sand crepe :—		
Sub-division A :—		
27 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11778 or A2737 ...	1 3	1 9

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

Column 1 Article	Column 2 Maximum Wholesale Selling Price per lineal yard	Column 3 Maximum Retail Selling Price per lineal yard
Sub-division B :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specifications : 11778 or F7399	1 9	2 6
Classification No. 106 :—		
Delustered crepe taffeta :—		
Sub-division A :—		
27 inches in width and of the following trade quality specification : 1944	1 3	1 9
Sub-division B :—		
35 to 36 inches in width and of the following trade quality specification : 1944	1 9	2 6

In this Schedule "yds." and "yard" shall mean lineal yards.

SECOND SCHEDULE

Column 1 Article	Column 2 Maximum wholesale selling price.	Column 3 Maximum retail selling price.
A. Piece-goods, the landed duty paid cost of which exceeds 1s. per yard, but does not exceed 2s. per yard	The landed duty paid cost with the addition thereto of 33⅓% thereof.	The maximum wholesale selling price with the addition thereto of 40% thereof.
B. Piece-goods, the landed duty paid cost of which exceeds 2s. per yard, but does not exceed 4s. per yard	The landed duty paid cost with the addition thereto of 33⅓% thereof.	The maximum wholesale selling price with the addition thereto of 50% thereof.
C. Piece-goods exceeding 44 inches in width, the landed duty paid cost of which exceeds 4s. per yard, but does not exceed 12s. per yard.	The landed duty paid cost with the addition thereto of 33⅓% thereof.	The maximum wholesale selling price with the addition thereto of 50% thereof.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

EXTENSION OF PERIOD OF OPERATION OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE TARIFF AMENDMENTS

With reference to the notices under the headings "Customs Tariff Modifications" and "Excise and Surtax on Cigarettes," published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20 February 1941 (pages 119–120), the Board of Trade have received a copy of a Bill which provides that the duties shall remain in force until 31 December 1942.

PALESTINE

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

The "Palestine Gazette" of 30 October 1941 contains a copy of a notice to importers which prohibits the importation into Palestine of iron and steel goods (including plant and machinery) from the United Kingdom. Orders for parts required for the repair of British machinery and for British standard bolts and nuts in the rare cases where their use is essential, may still be placed through commercial channels under the system previously in force.

ST. VINCENT

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS: CORRECTION

The notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10 January 1942 (pages 24-26) should be amended by inserting the heading

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes—*Continued.*

"Manufactures of Other Textile Materials," immediately above the five items beginning "Art silk manufactures," etc. and ending "Jute manufactures not elsewhere specified, etc," in Class III of the list of goods the import of which into St. Vincent is prohibited.

UGANDA

TARIFF SURCHARGES

The supplement to the Uganda Gazette of 18 November 1941 contains a copy of an Order levying surcharges, which are exactly similar to those published under the heading Kenya Tariff Surcharges, in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10 January 1942 (pages 23–24).

FOREIGN

ARGENTINA

INTERNAL TAX ON SILK FABRICS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29 November 1941 (page 346) H.M. Ambassador at Buenos Aires reports that, in accordance with a Decree issued by the Argentine Executive Power, the date of entry into force of the revised regulations has been postponed from 1 January 1942 to 15 March 1942.

EGYPT

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15 November 1941 (page 308), and to the previous notice in the issue of 25 October (pages 257–258), H.M. Representative has reported by telegraph that the exemption of postal packets from the restrictions detailed therein have been modified. The exemption is now limited to postal packets destined for private individuals for their personal use.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal of 14 February 1942 (page 97), the Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 6 November 1941 contains a decree dated 4 November which adds eggs to the list of prohibited exports.

URUGUAY

INTERNAL TAXES

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the "Diario Oficial" of 12 November 1941, containing the text of a Decree Law No. 10054, dated 29 September 1941, amendments to this law, and regulations made under these laws. The law, as amended, imposes, *inter alia*, new or increased internal taxes on petrol (nafta) (except aviation spirit), gas oil, Diesel oil, tyres and inner tubes, vulcanised rubber, alcohols, alcoholic beverages, liqueurs in general, wines, special liqueurs, vermouth and brandy, tobacco and cigarettes. These taxes will also be levied on similar imported goods.

A general sales tax of 15 per thousand is also imposed on all industrial and commercial sales, with certain exceptions, including all exports and the products specified above.

A copy of the Decree Law (in Spanish) may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, Neville House, Page Street, London, S.W.1.

Statutory and Other Government Notices

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT, 1938

FILMS REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDED 23 FEBRUARY 1942

Title of Film	Registered in the name of	Maker's name	Length (feet)	Registered No.	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Listen To Britain	British Lion Film Corp. Ltd. ...	Crown Film Unit	1,804	BR/R. 4980	17 February
Recovery	General Film Distributors Ltd. ...	British Foundation Pictures Ltd.	1,787	BR/R. 4992	18 February
Coast Line	Ditto	Inspiration Pictures	1,512	BR/R. 4993	18 February
The Big Blockade	United Artists Corp. Ltd. ...	Ealing Studios Ltd.	6,129	BR/DR. 5009	19 February
		FOREIGN			
Johnny Eager	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	9,648	F. 4979	17 February
Down Mexico Way	British Lion Film Corp. Ltd. ...	Republic Productions Inc. ...	6,941	F. 4981	17 February
Sailors On Leave	Ditto	Ditto	6,428	F. 4982	17 February
Public Enemies	Ditto	Ditto	5,964	F. 4983	17 February
Mercy Island	Ditto	Ditto	6,560	F. 4984	17 February
Doctors Don't Tell	Ditto	Ditto	5,890	F. 4985	17 February
Lady For A Night	Ditto	Ditto	7,897	F. 4986	17 February
Meet The Stars No. 5 ...	Ditto	Ditto	993	F. 4987	17 February
Meet The Stars No. 6 ...	Ditto	Ditto	961	F. 4988	17 February
Meet The Stars No. 7 ...	Ditto	Ditto	992	F. 4989	17 February
Meet The Stars No. 8 ...	Ditto	Ditto	974	F. 4990	17 February
Hellzapoppin !	General Film Distributors Ltd. ...	Universal Pictures Co. Inc. ...	7,508	F. 4991	18 February
Northern Neighbours ...	Ditto	Ditto	798	F. 4994	18 February
Crazy House	Ditto	Ditto	682	F. 4995	18 February
Dizzy Kitty	Ditto	Ditto	634	F. 4996	18 February
Don Winslow Of The Navy (serial) :—					
Ep. 1. The Human Torpedo	Ditto	Ditto	1,938	F. 4997	18 February
Ep. 2. Flaming Death ...	Ditto	Ditto	1,889	F. 4998	18 February
Ep. 3. Weapons Of Horror ...	Ditto	Ditto	1,882	F. 4999	18 February
Ep. 4. Towering Doom ...	Ditto	Ditto	1,580	F. 5000	18 February
Ep. 5. Trapped In The Dungeon	Ditto	Ditto	1,613	F. 5001	18 February
Ep. 6. Menaced By Man-eaters	Ditto	Ditto	1,643	F. 5002	18 February
Ep. 7. Bombed By The Enemy	Ditto	Ditto	1,916	F. 5003	18 February
Ep. 8. The Chamber Of Doom	Ditto	Ditto	1,797	F. 5004	18 February
Highway West	Warner Brothers Pictures Ltd. ...	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc. ...	5,701	F. 5005	23 February
Bad Men Of Missouri ...	Ditto	Ditto	6,693	F. 5006	23 February
West Of The Rockies ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	1,735	F. 5007	23 February
Navy Blues	Ditto	Ditto	9,701	F. 5010	20 February
Out Of The Fog	Ditto	Ditto	7,645	F. 5011	20 February
Joe Reichman And His Orchestra	Ditto	Ditto	975	F. 5012	20 February

BR/R indicates "for the exhibitors' and renters' quotas."
RB/DR indicates "for the exhibitors' quota and doubled for the renters' quota."
Particulars of the film bearing the registered number 5008 will appear in the list of films registered during the week ending 2 March.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Contd.*

GAS REGULATION ACT, 1920

CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFICATION

The following candidates were successful in obtaining Certificates of Qualification under Section 14 of the above-mentioned Act at an examination held in Blackpool on 26 January 1942, and following days :—

Eastham, W. Grieve, T. G.
Longman, N. G. Perry, H.
and Schofield, H. A.

PATENT AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 TO 1939

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE ACTS

APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF ENDORSEMENT "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

Application has been made for the cancellation of the endorsement "Licences of Right" on Letters Patent No. 478456, dated 31 January 1936, and granted to Ernesto Montu for an invention entitled "Improvements in apparatus for detecting and obtaining the bearings of aeroplanes and the like."

Any person may give notice of opposition to this Application by lodging Patents Form No. 24 at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.2, on or before 18 March 1942.

The Patent Office, M. F. LINDLEY,
Comptroller-General.

Statutory and Other Government Notices—*Contd.*

LICENCES OF RIGHT

The following Patents were endorsed "Licences of Right" on the dates specified below.

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject matter
	14 *February* 1942	
490746	Collins, W.	Apparatus for air conditioning.
525042	Armour & Co.	Processes of preparing oil solubilised dyes and the products resulting therefrom.
	16 *February*, 1942	
416476	Rosenblum, I.	Production of oil-soluble resins.
465412	Rosenblum, I.	Production of synthetic resins.
468681	Rosenblum, I.	Production of synthetic resins from phenols and formaldehyde.
473839	English Electric Co. Ltd.	Flexible torque transmitting couplings.
494307	Loshak, B.	Apparatus for sorting or grading articles such as fruit, according to weight.

The Patent Office, M. F. LINDLEY.
Comptroller-General.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

N.B.—Telegraphic addresses are given in brackets.

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VENEZUELA.—Mr. T. J. Anderson, Commercial Secretary, British Legation, Caracas.

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PALESTINE.—Mr. W. Hough, British Commercial Agent, 8-63, Qatamon Road, Greek Colony (P.O. Box 1173), Jerusalem. ("Commintell, Jerusalem.")

PERSIA. See IRAN.

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